

28
THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1773.

THE

[NUMBER 1584.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL;

OR,
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published 29th of April 1773.

Flour at 1*s.* 6*d.* per Cent.A WHITE Loaf of French Flour to weigh 1 lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to which add 1*s.* — for 5 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Wheat per Bushel | 8 <i>s.</i> | Beef per Barrel | 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> |
| Flour | 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | Pork | 1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> |
| Brown Bread | 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | Salt | 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> |
| West-India Rum | 3 <i>s.</i> | Bohea Tea | 4 <i>s.</i> |
| New-England do. | 3 <i>s.</i> | Chocol. per Doz. | 1 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> |
| Muscovado Sugar | 3 <i>s.</i> | Bees Wax | 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> |
| Sing-erchin'd ditto | 2 <i>s.</i> | Indian Corn per Bush. | 4 <i>s.</i> |
| Molasses | 2 <i>s.</i> | Wood | 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> |

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

| D's Age. | High Water. | M. M. | H. Day. |
|-----------|-------------|-------|------------------------------|
| Thursday | 3 | 4 | after 4 5 <i>m.</i> before 5 |
| Friday | 23 | 5 | 4 5 <i>m.</i> 6 |
| Saturday | 24 | 6 | 4 5 <i>m.</i> 6 |
| Sunday | 25 | 6 | 4 5 <i>m.</i> 6 |
| Monday | 26 | 7 | 4 5 <i>m.</i> 6 |
| Tuesday | 27 | 8 | 4 5 <i>m.</i> 6 |
| Wednesday | 28 | 9 | 4 4 <i>m.</i> 5 |

Days 1*s.* Hours 6 Min. the 13th.

DE WINT and ADAMS.

HAVE removed their Medicine Store, from the House of Capt. John Pell; to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Edward and William Laight, nearly opposite Burling's-Slip : where they will continue to sell, Drugs and Medicines of all Sorts, wholesale and retail ;—And have this Spring received a fresh Supply from Europe, and other different Parts, which they can afford on very reasonable Terms. May 6, 1773. 8*s.*—8*d.*

BOSTON, March 4.
Continuation of the message from the Assembly to the Governor, *when in our last.*

YOUR Excellency has misinterpreted what we have said, that no "country by the common law, was subject to the laws of the parliament but the realm of England;" and are pleased to tell us that we "have expressed ourselves "incorrectly." We beg leave to recite the words of the Judges of England, in the before mentioned case to our purpose. "If a King go out of England with a company of his servants, allegiance remaineth among his subjects and servants; although he be out of his realm *whence his laws are confined.*" We did not mean to say, as your Excellency would suppose, that "the common law prescribes limits to the extent of the legislative power," though we shall always affirm it to be true of the law of reason and natural equity. Your Excellency thinks you have made it appear, "that the colony of Massachusetts Bay is holden as feudatory of the imperial crown of England," and therefore you say, "to use the words of a very great authority in a case of *some respects* analogous to it," "being feudatory it necessarily follows that it is under the government of the King's laws." Your Excellency has not named this authority, but we conceive his meaning will be, that being feudatory, it is under the government of the King's laws *absolutely*; for as we have before said the feudal system admits of no idea of the authority of parliament: And this would have been the case of the colony but for the compact with the King in the charter.

Your Excellency says, that "Persons thus holding under the Crown of England, remain or become subjects of England;" by which we suppose your Excellency to mean, subject to the supreme authority of parliament, "to all intents and purposes as fully as if any of the royal manors, &c. within the realm had been granted to them upon the like tenure." We apprehend, with submission, your Excellency is mistaken in supposing that our allegiance is due to the crown of England. Every man swears allegiance for himself, to his own king, in his natural person. "Every subject is presumed by law to be sworn to the King, which is to his natural person," says Lord Coke. *Rep. on Calico's Case.* "The allegiance is due to his natural person." And he says, "In the reign of Edward II. the Spencers, the father and the son, to cover the treason hatched in their hearts, invented this dangerous and damned wisdom, that *Homage and oath of allegiance were more by reason of the King's crown than of his politic capacity, than by reason of the person of the King; upon which cause they inferred execrable and detestable consequences.*" The judges of England, all but one, in the case of the war between Scotland and England, de-

clared that "allegiance followeth the natural person not the politic," and "to prove the allegiance to be tied to the body natural of the King, and not to the body politic, the Lord Coke cited the phrases of divers statutes, mentioning our *natural liege sovereign.*" If then the homage and allegiance is not to the body politic of the King, then it is not to him as the head or any part of that legislative authority, which your Excellency says, "is equally extensive with the authority of the crown throughout every part of the dominion," and your Excellency's observations thereupon must fail. The same judges mention the allegiance of a subject to the Kings of England, who is out of the reach and extent of the laws of England; which is perfectly reconcilable with the principles of our ancestors, quoted before from your Excellency's history, but upon your Excellency's principles appears to us to be an absurdity. The judges, speaking of subject, say, "Although his birth were out of the bounds of the kingdom of England, and *out of the reach and extent of the laws of England*, yet if it were *within the allegiance of the King of England, &c.* Normandy, Aquitain, Gascoyn, and other places within the limits of France, and consequently out of the realm or bounds of the kingdom of England, were in subjection to the Kings of England. And the judges say, "Rex & Regnum be not so relatives, as a king can be king, but of one kingdom, which clearly holdeth not, but that his kingly power extending to diverse nations and kingdoms, all owe him equal subjection and are equally born to the benefit of his protection, and although he is to govern them by their *distinct laws*, yet any one of the people coming into the other, is to have the benefit of the laws wheresoever he cometh." So they are not to be deemed aliens, as your Excellency supposes, that "the common law prescribes limits to the extent of the legislative power," though we shall always affirm it to be true of the law of reason and natural equity.

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Your Excellency says, that "by our not distinguishing between the crown of England and the Kings and Queens of England, in their personal or natural capacities, we have been led into a fundamental error." Upon this very distinction we have availed ourselves. We have said that our ancestors considered the land which they took possession of in America, as out of the bounds of the kingdom of England, and *out of the reach and extent of the laws of England*; and that the King also, even in the act of granting the charter, considered the territory as *not within the realm*; that the King had an absolute right in himself to dispose of the lands, and that this was not disputed by the nation, nor could the lands on any solid grounds be claimed by the nation, and therefore our ancestors received the lands by grant from the King, and at the same time compacted with him and promised him homage and allegiance, not in his public or politic, but natural capacity only. If it be difficult for us to show how the King acquired a title to this country, in his natural capacity, or separate from his relation to his subjects, which we confess, yet we conceive it will be equally difficult for your Excellency to show how the body politic and nation of England acquired it. Our ancestors supposed it was acquired by neither: And therefore they desisted, as we have before quoted from your History, that having their actual purchase from the natives of the soil, the dominion, the lordship and sovereignty, they had in right of God and man no right, and title to what they possessed. How much clearer then is natural reason and equity than our title be, who hold the states dearly purchased, at the expence of our own as well as our ancestors labour, and defended by them with treasure and blood.

Your Excellency has been pleased to con-

firm that the plantations were not annexed to the crown, and so were not within the jurisdiction of parliament. It may be gathered from your own declaration and other authorities besides the anonymous pamphlet, that the House of Commons took exception, not at the King's having made an absolute grant of the territory, but at the claim of an exclusive right to the fishery on the banks and sea coasts, by virtue of the patent. At this you say, "the House of Commons was alarmed, and a bill was brought in for allowing a free fishery." And upon this occasion your Excellency allows, that "one of the Secretaries of state declared that the plantations were not annexed to the crown, and so were not within the jurisdiction of parliament." If we should concede to what your Excellency supposes might possibly, or "perhaps" be the case, that the Secretary made this declaration "as his own opinion," the event showed that it was the opinion of the King too, for it is not to be accounted for upon any other principle, that he would have denied his royal assent to a bill formed for no other purpose but to grant his subjects in England the privilege of fishing on the sea coasts in America. The account published by Sir Ferdinando Gorges himself, of the proceedings of parliament on this occasion, your Excellency thinks "will remove all doubt of the sense of the nation and of the patentees of this patent or charter in 1620." This narrative you say has all the appearance of truth and sincerity, which we do not deny; and to us it "carries this conviction with it," that "what was objected" in parliament was, the exclusive claim of fishing only. His "imagining that he had satisfied the house, after diverse attendances, that the planting a colony was of much more consequence than a *simple disorderly course of fishing*, is sufficient for our conviction." We know that the nation was at that time alarmed with apprehensions of monopolies; and if the patent of New England was presented by the two houses as a grievance, it did not show as your Excellency supposes, "the sense they then had of their authority over this new acquired territory," but only their sense of the grievance of a monopoly of the sea.

We are happy to hear your Excellency say, that "our remarks upon and construction of the words *not repugnant to the laws of England*, are much the same with those of the council." It serves to confirm us in our opinion, in what we take to be the most important matter of difference between your Excellency and the two houses. After saying that the statute of 7th and 8th of William and Mary favours the construction of the words as intending such laws of England as are made more immediately, to respect us, you tell us that "the province agent Mr. Dummer, in his much applauded defence says, that *then a law of the plantation may be said to be repugnant to a law made in Great Britain when it flatly contradicts it so far as the law made there menaces and relates to the plantations.*" This is plain and obvious to common sense; and therefore cannot be denied. But if your Excellency will read a page or two further in that excellent defence, you will see that he mentions this as the sense of the phrase as taken from an act of parliament, rather than as the sense he would choose himself to put upon it, and he expressly designs to show in vindication of the charter, that in that sense of the words, there never was a law made in the plantations repugnant to the laws of Great Britain. He gives another construction much more likely to be the true intent of the words, namely, "that the patentees shall not presume *usque ad* colour of their particular charters, to make any laws inconsistent with the great charter, and other laws of England, by which the lives, liberties and properties of Englishmen are secured." This is the sense in which our ancestors understood the words and therefore they were unwilling to conform to the acts of trade, and disregarded them all they made provision to give them security in their colony by a law of their own; and the sense of the words, namely, "that the patentees did not presume *usque ad* colour of their particular charters, to make any laws inconsistent with the great charter, and other laws of England, by which the lives, liberties and properties of Englishmen are secured." 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in government are still the same with what they appear to be in history; for you there say, that "the passing this law plainly shows the wrong sense they had of the relation they stood to England." But we are from hence convinced that your Excellency, when you wrote the history, was of our mind in this respect, that our ancestors in passing the law discovered their opinion, that they were without the jurisdiction of Parliament; for it was upon this principle alone that they shewed the wrong sense they had, in your Excellency's opinion, of the relation they stood to England.

[The remainder of this message is in our next.]

LONDON, February 13.

In the PROTEST offered by some of the Dissenting Ministers against the present application, by their brethren, to Parliament, is the following remarkable clause. "We are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare that we believe the Doctrine of the xxxix articles to be both true and important; we dare not therefore consent to be held up to view, as those who indulge any doubts respecting their truth, or at all hesitate about their importance. We consider them as the basis of our hope; the source of our comfort, and the most powerful incentive to a course of sincere, steadfast, cheerful obedience. But while we thus avow our great regard for the doctrines held forth in the church of England, we as freely declare that we do not receive them on the authority of that church; no nor on the authority of any man, or set of men, however wise, pious or respectable. But solely because they are contained in the word of God; the only scale of faith and practice. We, with satisfaction, observe these doctrines avowed by the established church of this country, by the church of Scotland, as well as by all the other churches of the reformation; and with pleasure reflect on the steady adherence of our godly and learned forefathers (whose memory we highly value) to those sacred truths." This protestation is at present circulated, with an answer, in the opposite column, to each clause.

We hear that the dissenting gentleman, who was lately refused being married, because he would not repeat the words, "With my body I thee worship," as mentioned in our proscript of Thurday last, has brought an action for damages against the Clergyman; the lady to whom he was to have been married being a great fortune.

It is said, his Majesty has peremptorily ordered Lord L—— not to meet Lord A——, on pain of the highest displeasure.

There is now living at Nora, in Sweden, a woman surrounded with more family catastrophes than any we recollect to have heard of. Her father was found dead in a street at Stockholm; her mother unfortunately stabbed herself with a knife with which she was at work; she had three husbands, the first of which was executed for having murdered her brother; her second husband was killed unfortunately soon after marriage; and the last, to whom she was married 20 years, was also killed. Her youngest son was drowned; and her eldest son on account of some criminal behaviour, obliged to fly his country. She had four daughters, who caused her much sorrow; so that this woman has been unfortunate from her birth to this period, when a child, parent, and wife; and is now in her old age, reduced to a state of want. This account, we are assured, is strictly true.

Feb. 27. If the petition for relief in matters of subscription had not enemies enough already, what Mr. —— advanced in its favour on the debate last Tuesday is sufficient to alarm every good Englishman; he not only contended for making Dissenters of all kinds equal to Protestants of the established Church, but even said that the admission of Roman Catholics into our Universities might be attended with good consequences, as their mixing with young men of Protestant principles might soften their prejudices, and lead them gradually to conform. Yet surely, from the superior industry of the Roman Catholic Church to make Proselytes, it is more likely that our young men would become Papists, than that Papists would become Protestants, however plausible Mr. —— may argue to the contrary.

It is perfectly whimsical, while we are hourly claiming about the necessity of preserving our constitution unaltered in the minute parts, that those should be the favourites of popularity, who are contending for essential alterations; our constitution is composed no less of a church than of a state; yet the endeavours which are made to weaken the interests of the Church, are celebrated as the effusions of genuine patriotism, and those who combat for preferring its rights as established by our ancestors, are considered as the enemies of the community.

The Prussian Envoy has it, we hear, in command from his Court, to inquire whether there is any real foundation for the report of a British squadron appearing in the Baltic next summer.

Yesterday the bill for encouraging foreigners to lend money to others in the

West-Indies, and three private bills, passed the House of Lords.

The new alarms in Denmark are said to be occasioned by the hostile preparations of a certain continental power, which like the great Alexander, seems to aim at universal conquest.

Yesterday morning early a duel was fought with pistols in Moorsfields between William G—— Esq; and the author of some paragraphs, highly reflecting on that Gentleman's character. After a bold engagement, in which each fired twice, the Seconds interposed, and the affair was amicably settled.

This day Governor Pownal's corn exportation and importation bill will come on in the House of Commons, when very high debates are expected.

March 3. The Bishop of Osnaburg is said to have very quick parts. When the Prince of Wales the last week seemed greatly mortified at not being permitted to receive the gentlemen of the principality of Wales, the Bishop broke out, "Why, brother, I believe I shall see my German sheep before you will your Welsh goats."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Feb. 22.

"The Maltese Ambassador has just received advice, that the Grand Master of the order of Malta died the 24th ult. and that the Bailli de Ximenes, a Spaniard, has been unanimously elected, on the 28th, to succeed him in that eminent dignity."

March 9. On Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, a duel was fought in St. James's Square, between Capt. An—— and Ch—— Bl——, Esq; a gentleman well known on the turf, in which the latter received a severe wound in the thigh. They fought with small swords; the seconds were Mr. B—— and the Hon. Mr. St——pe.

A noble Lord, remarkable for a late law suit, and the Hon. Geo. S——n, had some words a few days since at Almacks, and retired to Hyde Park to settle the matter in the honourable way, but it was made up by the interposition of the seconds.

Sunday morning a duel was fought with pistols in Hyde Park, between a Navy Capt. and a Gentleman of Little Chelsea, who received a wound in the left shoulder, which occasioned a great effusion of blood; however, the ball was extracted in the afternoon, and no fatal consequences are expected to ensue from the wound.

March 10. Sir Basil Keith, brother to Sir Robert Murray Keith, Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, is appointed Governor of Jamaica in the room of Sir William Treloar, Bart, deceased.

March 11. Yesterday a new order, called the order of Knights, companions of the royal society, was instituted by his Majesty at St. James's; when his Majesty was pleased to create James's Burrow, Esq; president of the Royal Society, the first knight thereof.

We are assured, that the above order was instituted by his Majesty, who is sovereign and patron thereof, purely to honour the royal society, among whom it is to be entirely confined, in order to encourage philosophic and literary merit.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Feb. 10.

"His Imperial Majesty has claimed of the Pope, the right of election and investiture of all the Bishops in his dominions, according to ancient custom. His Holiness has refused to accede to the claim, and pleads the opinion of the council of Trent, who gave the sole power of conferring dignities and prelacies to the Pope, not only in Germany, but in every other part of the Christian world; and the Emperor, Henry the Fifth, was compelled to yield the investiture, &c. to the Pope, and divest himself of the rights which his ancestors enjoyed. The present Emperor, however, is inflexible, and it is likely the contest will end in very serious consequences."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 26. "According to the latest news from Madrid, the King of Spain has ordered a camp to be formed this month, near Valencia, which is to consist of 22 squadrons of horse, and 34,000 foot; the design of this is not known, but most people think it too early in the season for a camp of aguement. Some letters from Italy intimated that the King of Sardinia propoies to assemble an army of 36,000 men this summer.

A new regulation took place yesterday at the General Post office, by which gentlemen will have their letters much sooner delivered than heretofore. An account is to be taken what time the mails come in, and every person concerned in opening the bags and sorting the letters is to sign down his name, with the time he takes upon duty, and a person is appointed to see that they do not make a false entry.

March 12. A packet has lately been received from the Government of Rhode Island, in which mention is made that the town of Newport is visibly declining in trade, and that some of the inhabitants are desirous that that place

Lord Bolingbroke, the author of the *Conquest of America*, has written to the Earl of Bute, to advise him to oppose the bill for encouraging foreigners to lend money to others in the

The folly of duelling was never more strongly depicted than in the cause of this spirited young nobleman. Obliged by the laws of honour to call out this antagonist, he has an irreparable injury added to the original affront; and now that there is so much cause to be more dissatisfied than ever, custom orders him to believe that he has received ample satisfaction.

His Majesty has declared, that not one of his younger sons shall receive either an additional title or establishment, until they attain the age of twenty one, in order to prevent their becoming a heavier charge to the public.

March 14. It is remarkable that the new appointed Governor of Jamaica is not only a very young officer in the Navy, but that the government of that island was applied for by the Admiral on that station, as well as by a late Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who were both recalled.

The government of the island of Jamaica is said to be worth from ten to twelve thousand a year, and is accounted the most desirable thing in the gift of the King, except the Viceroyship of Ireland.

On Wednesday evening about six o'clock a duel was fought in the fields near Islington, between Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Molland, jun. masters of the science of fencing, when the latter received three wounds in different parts of his body; one of which it is apprehended will prove mortal. A public dispute in some of the papers between them, respecting their skill, was the cause of this unhappy decision.

March 17. The Dutch with their natural allies the English, are resolved on a perfect neutrality, it seems a stumbling block to the politicians at the Hague, what mighty business the States have at present in contemplation.

Advices from the Hague say, it is very confidently reported here, that the Prussian Monarch has concluded a very private treaty with the Court of Versailles, which is likely to cause some further commotions in the North.

They write from Gibraltar, that the piratical states of Barbary seem preparing to guard against the most dangerous strokes which may happen to them from the Christian powers. At Tunis, Algiers, Larache, and Mogadore (particularly the latter) they are building some additional works for the better protection of them.

They write from Warfaw, of the 1st instant, that fourteen of the principals of the late confederacy, had lately arrived there, among whom is the Count Wolfske, for whom the King had formerly a very great regard, but that they had been refused a residence in the city, being considered rather as spies from a certain quarter.

A report prevails, that his Majesty's birthday is appointed for receiving the two Royal Duchesses in form at Court.

March 18. The West India merchants on Monday gave a splendid entertainment at the London Tavern to the Governor of Barbados, at which were present Lord Mansfield, Lord Dartmouth, &c.

Letters from the North of Ireland say, "Our linen manufactory suffers greatly from emigrations to North America, where it is said, there will soon be occasion for all that come."

We learn from Copenhagen, that there is nothing more to fear from Denmark with respect to a rupture with Sweden, his Danish Majesty having ordered eight out of the twelve men of war that were fitting out to be disarmed; and the four others are only to be employed in exercising the sailors.

March 20. The following is said to be an exact copy of the City's Remonstrance, agreed upon in Common Hall, March 11, 1773, as it was delivered to his Majesty's Secretary of State, that a proper answer might be prepared against the day when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. are to present it in form to his Majesty:

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address, Petition, and Remonstrance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled,

"Most GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,
WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, beg leave to approach the Throne with the respect becoming a free people zealously attached to the laws and constitution of their country, and the parliamentary right of your Majesty to the Crown of these realms.

We desire with all humility, in the grief and anguish of our hearts, to submit to your Majesty that the many grievances and injuries we have suffered from your Ministers, have remained unredressed; nor has the public safety of the kingdom received the least satisfaction for the frequent atrocious violations of the laws, which have been committed in your reign by your Ministers, with a daring contempt of every principle, human and divine. Your people have, with the deepest concern, observed, that their former humble petitions and remonstrances were re-

ceived with a neglect and disregard, very hardly brooked by the high spirits of a great and powerful nation; but the hopes of redress still encouraging us to persevere, we again supplicate your Majesty to listen to the voice of your aggrieved subjects, in vindication of your own and the Nation's honour, against your despotic and corrupt Ministers, who have perverted the fountains of public justice, and undermined the foundations of our excellent Constitution. Our Representatives, who were chosen to be the guardians of our rights, have invaded our most sacred privileges. The right of being represented in Parliament is the inherent, unalienable privilege, as well as peculiar glory of the freeborn inhabitants of this country: and a person qualified according to law, a Magistrate of this City, was duly elected a Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, by a great majority of legal votes, yet has been excluded by the House of Commons, by a Resolution of that House; and a Candidate who had only a few votes, declared the Representative of the Electors of the said County, against their consent. Through the like corrupt influence of the same Ministers, the chief Magistrate, and one of the Aldermen of this City, were imprisoned for not obeying the illegal Mandates of an arbitrary House of Commons, and violating the solemn oaths they had taken for the preservation of the Liberties and Franchises of the Capital of your Majesty's dominions. We recall to your Majesty's remembrance, with horror, that unparalleled act of tyranny, the erasing a judicial Record, in order to strop the course of Justice, to introduce a system of Power against Right, and to tear up by the roots Truth and Law from the earth.

We therefore, your Remonstrants, again supplicate your Majesty to employ the only remedy now left by the Constitution, the exercise of that salutary Power with which you are entrusted by law, the dissolving of the present Parliament, and the removal of those evil Counsellors who advised the measures so generally odious to the Nation, and your Majesty, as the true Guardian of our Rights, shall ever reign in the hearts of a grateful people."

Several of Mr. Alderman Wilkes's friends waited upon him the 13th instant, and pressed his going to St. James's with the other Aldermen to present the late Address, Petition and Remonstrance to the King. Mr. Wilkes's Answer is said to have been nearly in these Words:

Gentlemen,

"YOU well know the support I gave on Thursday to the motions in Common Hall for the Remonstrance, and the engagement for shortening the duration of Parliaments. I now feel a real pain in declining to comply with the solicitations of such respectable friends. As I have long been personally obnoxious to the King, I have not for many years been to St. James's. It would now be rude and indecent to force myself into the Royal presence on an occasion not the most pleasing, I believe, to his Majesty. I am not used to go into any gentleman's house who does not wish to let me.—The last year, as Sheriff, it would have been the particular duty of my office to have attended the King with any Petitions or Remonstrances, and I should have obeyed the commands of the City. I am now to be considered only as an Alderman. The attendance of the whole body is not necessary. No favourable effect could possibly arise from my being with you at St. James's; and if the least disturbance should happen without, it would be construed to be a pre-meditated riot, the guards immediately be ordered to fire among the people, and another Massacre ensue.

"I am not fond of the air of a court: It general blasts sooner or later, and often nips even in the bud, our modern Patriotism. I should be particularly unhappy at this time to see my Sovereign surrounded almost entirely by the Enemies of our Country and his Family; and the Royal families bearing on those very Ministers, against whom the City of London now petition and remonstrate with so much truth and justice, while my fellow Citizens were received with coldness and disregard. My warmest wish, however, Gentlemen, will go with you, and may you meet with that gracious reception and success which your Cause and your Zeal so nobly merit."

March 19. On Wednesday the following petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, was presented to the House of Commons, viz.

"The petitioners, always ready to unite in every degree of support necessary for the security, interest and honour of the nation, cannot help lamenting, with deep concern, the frequent violation of justice in time of peace; and the petitioners conceive, that such a Parliamentary right of judging (especially in this trading city) is highly injurious to the commerce of this Kingdom, and to the welfare and prosperity of the people, many of whom, from an ideal of bettering project of rapidly increasing wealth without the means of honest labour, resort to methods of raising money by dangerous and unwarrantable practices, and to become adventurers, thereby involving them-

selves in a labyrinth of difficulties, often times terminating in very disastrous consequences, and to the ruin of many families; and therefore praying the House, to give so important a subject a full consideration, which the nature of it necessarily requires, and to grant such relief as shall be judged expedient." Which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

ST. GEORGE, (in Grenada) March 27.

They write from Barbados, that a set of desperate ruffians, to the number of 10 or 12, lately entered into the most diabolical association that ever wanton barbarians dreamt of. They signed articles to stand by one another, called themselves True Blue, and determined to destroy every person they met with. In this resolution they fell forth on the 5th instant, attacked, and cruelly beat an old man of the name of Wait, and wounded, in a dangerous manner, a young man his son, who came in to his assistance, and a Negro boy that lived with him. They then proceeded to Mr. Parry's Negro yard, where they killed one, and wounded several. Mr. Parry having got intimation of it, called some of his friends, and they went slightly armed in pursuit of the villains, and took one of them; but he was immediately rescued by the rest of the gang, and one Ward, who was filled Captain, fired among the gentlemen, and shot one Samuel Kerr in the back. They then surrounded the house of Mrs. Carter, into which Mr. Kerr had been carried, and beset it all night; but the mischief ended there; for next morning 8 or 9 of them were apprehended, and diligent search was making after the rest.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 22.

Last Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the following prisoners were brought to the bar of the General Court to take their trial:

Benjamin Cook, Benjamin Woodward, Joseph Cook, and Peter Medley, from Pennsylvania, for counterfeiting gold and silver coins, and passing counterfeit treasury notes: Acquitted. (The testimony of John Short, the principal evidence against the prisoners, was invalidated by sundry evidences in their behalf, who proved him a most atrocious villain; and their counsel even made a motion in Court to have him indicted for Perjury.) N. B. He is since gone off; and has left behind him, in this city, a wife and six helpless children in most pitiable circumstances.

BOSTON, May 5.

Yesterday arrived the Gaspee Brig, from Halifax, being a Vessel lately commission'd in the Room of one of the same Name, said to have been burnt at Providence some Time since.

On Saturday sailed from below for Halifax, where they have for sometime remained windbound, his Majesty's Ship Captain, with several other men of war; also, Capt. Symmes for London, and a number of trading vessels for different ports.

We have now, only, his Majesty's ships Powry, Swan, Tartar, Gaspee, and Halifax armed vessels, in this harbour, to protect us from—ourselves!

We are informed, that Ebenezer Richardson, the murderer! who has lived, since he was let out of goal, at or near Stoneham, has been sent for to Boston, by his friends, the B—d of C—, with intelligence that they had received a commission for him, in one of the late ships from London, appointing him to some command at the Southward.

N E W - Y O R K, May 13.

Sunday last, the Sloop Friendship, Capt. Leverett Stevens, arrived in 22 Days from Martineco, who, on his Passage, spoke with the following Vessels.—April 21, Lat. 29° 46', a Ship, 40 Days from Falmouth, bound to South Carolina.—28th Lat. 35° 24', a Brig, Capt. Edwards, 3 Days from Rhode Island, bound to Hispaniola.

Monday Evening, Capt. Perkins, arrived in 20 Days from St. Croix; the 8th inst. he spoke with a Sloop from Charles-Town, bound to Virginia.

Monday Evening, arrived in 12 Days from St. Augustine, the Ship Countess of Donegal, Capt. Andrew Reed, with whom, Captain Scott, of the Royal Artillery, Mr. Row and his Lady, came Passengers.

As they came thro' the Narrows, near the Watering Place, they heard the Cries of People in Distress, calling for Help, and one of the Men thought he saw the Bottom of a Vessel which had been overset.

The Wind blew hard, and there was a good deal of sail set, with which the Men were all busy, yet on their Cries of Distress, they brought the Ship to, but neither saw nor heard any more of the Vessel supposed to be overset, none of the People who cried for help. It was conjectured they belonged to some Wood-boat, that had been overset in the Squall, and that the Cries were from a Boat of the size of War, by way of Decoy, that they might get on board the Ship.

Capt. David Lewis, arrived last Monday in 12 Days from St. Augustine; the 8th inst. he spoke with a Sloop from Antigua bound to New-Jersey; a Schooner from North-Carolina, bound to New-Haven, and a Brig, 20 Days from Barbados, bound to Rhode Island.

Capt. Ferguson, from Philadelphia, informs, that on Monday last, he saw a Sloop of about 60 or 70 Tons, ashore, 20 Miles to the Southward of Sandy Hook. The Weather being Foggy, he could not venture near enough to hail her.—He saw two or three of the Men walking on the Beach.

Tuesday last, arrived the Snow Britannia, Capt. Aires, belonging to Philadelphia, having a great Number of Passengers on board; it is said, about 200, from Dublin.

ST. GEORGE, (in Grenada) March 27. They write from Barbados, that a set of desperate ruffians, to the number of 10 or 12, lately entered into the most diabolical association that ever wanton barbarians dreamt of. They signed articles to stand by one another, called themselves True Blue, and determined to destroy every person they met with. In this resolution they fell forth on the 5th instant, attacked, and cruelly beat an old man of the name of Wait, and wounded, in a dangerous manner, a young man his son, who came in to his assistance, and a Negro boy that lived with him. They then proceeded to Mr. Parry's Negro yard, where they killed one, and wounded several. Mr. Parry having got intimation of it, called some of his friends, and they went slightly armed in pursuit of the villains, and took one of them; but he was immediately rescued by the rest of the gang, and one Ward, who was filled Captain, fired among the gentlemen, and shot one Samuel Kerr in the back. They then surrounded the house of Mrs. Carter, into which Mr. Kerr had been carried, and beset it all night; but the mischief ended there; for next morning 8 or 9 of them were apprehended, and diligent search was making after the rest.

Yesterday Captain Whetton arrived in 3 Weeks from St. Martins; the 20th of April he spoke with a Schooner from Barbados bound to New London, and about 6 Days ago, he spoke with Sloop, Capt. Hammond of this Place, 7 Days out from North Carolina bound to Antigua.

On the 13th of last Month, at the House of Mary Harvey, in the West-Ward of this City, one Christian Taylor, a Woman, having been burnt in so terrible a Manner, that, after languishing till the first of May Instant, it occasioned her Death, when a Jury of Inquest being empannel'd, and several Witnesses called, on their Oaths declared in Substance as follows, viz.

Mary Harvey. That on the 13th of April, a Man, whose Name she did not know, being at her House, and she having by his Desire brought him a Bottle of Wine, in the Afternoon she went out, leaving him and Christian Taylor, together, both of them appearing to be disguised in liquor. That she the Deponent, being at Mrs. Henry's, Mrs. Dowers came there, and said, that Christian Taylor was burn'd to Death

—That she, the Deponent went immediately home, and found Christian Taylor in Bed, with a Number of People round her. Jane Dowers. That about 10 o'Clock in the Evening, at a back Door of her House, next Door to the House of Mary Harvey, Christian Taylor enter'd running, with her Clothes all in a Blaze, which the Deponent quench'd with a Pail of Water and a Mug of Beer, and when extinguished, carried her (Christian Taylor) up Stairs in Mary Harvey's House, where on the Bed lay a Man, whom the Deponent pulled off, to make Room for the Woman, who said he was the Person who had set her on Fire, by putting the Candle under her Petticoats, because she refused to let him lie with her, he having threatened before, that if she would not, he would either stab or burn her to Death.

Christian Taylor. On the next Day (April 14) before Alderman Brewerton, made Oath, That the Night before, about 10 or 11 o'Clock, a Man who called himself John Pile, Mate of the Brig Success, came in to the Room where she was, at the House of Mary Harvey, and asked her (the Deponent) to go up Stairs with him, that he positively refused, that he threatened, if she did not, he would stick her with a Knife, or burn her up alive; and having a lighted Candle in his Hand, immediately took hold of her Petticoats; that she not imagining he would have set them on fire, made a small Resistance—but soon found her Clothes all in a Flame, which being unable to extinguish, she ran to the House of John Dowers, whose Wife put out the Fire, as mention'd in her Deposition.

What other Evidence or Circumstances appeared to the Jury, we have not heard, but their Verdict was, in Substance, That Christian Taylor being intoxicated with Liquor, her Clothes accidentally, and by Misfortune took Fire, whereby she was badly burned, and languish'd from the 13th of April till the 1st of May, and then died, and so came by her Death in Manner and Form as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

DEATHS.

Capt. Mark Valentine, formerly Commander of a Privateer of this Port, in which Station he acquitted himself with Honesty, Bravery, and Humanity; He was a Native of England, and during a Residence of 26 Years in this Country, was honored and esteem'd by all his Acquaintance, who heartily lament his Death. His Remains were deposited in Trinity Church Yard.

On Thursday last, Capt. Joseph Wilson, in his 76th Year. His Father was once Mayor of this City, and he was famous for many Years Commander of an Iron-Brigade. He had experienced great Varieties of Fortune, but in all he reported himself with Fortitude, and the Characteristics of an honest worthy Man, a sensible, edifying and agreeable Companion. His Remains are interred by many of the principal inhabitants, members of the Marine Society, &c. and were on Saturday last interred in Trinity Church Yard.

On the 13th Ult. at Birmingham, (on

Long-Island) after a short illness, said to be attended with Fits, the Rev. Mr. Greaton, Episcopal Minister of that Place.

To fall this Day, the Snow Britannia, Captain Aires, for Philadelphia, having discharged his Passengers, who are gone in a Sloop to Albany. The Rest, Capt. Miller, and London, Chambers, for London; and the Grace, Chambers, for Bristol.

Price Current for Flour is 21s. 6d.

And Wheat, — 7s. 6d.

Coffee-House, New-York, toward Entries.

Reed, Davison, and Shoemaker, from St. Augustine; Martinico, North-Carolina; Kellum, Virginia; Williams, St. Martins; Sherwood, and Folley, Maryland; Crabtree, Coracao; Moore, South-Carolina; Stevens, Martinico; Cox, Falmouth, N. E. Perria; St. Croix; Ferguson, and Wood, Philadelphia; Elder, Hispaniola; Darrell, Turks-Island.

OUTWARD. Waller, for Hispaniola; Burner, and Springer, Dominica; Dwight, Coracao; Thompson, Barbadoes; Campbell, Boston; Puller, Newfoundland; Stafford, St. Domingo.

CLEARED. Miller, and Chambers, to London; Jonathan White, from Norfolk, in Virginia, bound to White Haven, 6 Days out, all well on board.

THEATRE.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor.

AT the Theatre in John-Street, on

A Friday the 13th of MAY, will be presented,

a TRAGEDY called, the

MOURNING BRIDE.

OSMIN by Mr. HALLAM.

THE KING by Mr. DOUGLASS.

GARCIA by Mr. HENRY.

GONSALEZ by Mr. MORRIS.

SEЛИM by Mr. WALL.

ALONZO by Mr. BYERLEY.

PEREZ by Mr. WOOLLS.

HELI by Mr. PARKER.

ZARA by Mrs. MORRIS.

LEONORA by Miss STORER.

ALMERIA by Miss HALLAM.

DANCING by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added (by Desires)

MIDA S.

Fabulous Delities.

Jupiter, by Mr. Morris, | Mercury, by Mr. Roberts

Mar, by Mr. Douglass, | Pan, by Mr. Byerley,

APOLLO, by Mr. WOOLLS,

Juno, by Miss Hallam, | Venus, by Mrs. Henry,

Diana, by Miss Hallam, | MINERVA, by Mr. HALLAM.

Mortal.

Midas, by Mr. Goodman, | Myrs, by Miss Richardson

Sileno, by Mr. Parker, | Daphne, by Mrs. Morris,

Damas, by Mr. Wall, | Niela, by Miss Storer,

To be sold at Publick Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee House,

On Tuesday the first Day of June,

THE house and lot of

ground belonging to the estate of Cornelius

C. Vanhorn, situated in Little Dock-street, lately

tenanted by Mr. Speight, chymist; also the house

in the rear of the same, tenanted by Mr. Myers, carpenter, between the houses and ground of Col.

William Bayard, and Mr. David Provost; breadth about 23 feet 3 1/2 inches, and length about 148 feet. On the line near Mr. Bayard's, there is a large parcel of stone, on which a good foundation may be laid for any building that may be erected, and the same on Mr. Provost's side.

Also to be sold separately, at the same time and place. The water lot opposite the above; to extend 200 feet in the East-River, from the present wharf; breadth front and rear 23 feet 3 1/2 inches.

The whole quit-rent that all the above estate

pays, is 30s. a year.

The house lately tenanted by Mr. Speight, is

rented at 70l. and that of Mr. Myers at 32l. a year.

The title indisputable, and an executor's deed

will be given to the purchaser.

84—56

Baltimore, April 27, 1773.

RAN away, last Friday night,

from the Subscriber, a servant woman, named MARY WILKINS, lately imported in the

new Refraction, Capt. James Thomas, from Bristol; she is a lufy well looking young woman, remarkably fresh coloured, and speaks quick and bold;

she carried off many clothes of her own, besides robbing her master of several things of value.

At the same time, RAN AWAY, from the above mentioned vessel, two sailors, who are supposed to have assisted her in robbing her master, and are gone off with her. One an Irishman, named NATHANIEL MADDOCK, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, has black hair, and a tail in one of his eyes; he wore a blue upper jacket, and a red and white striped waistcoat. The other an Englishman, named GEORGE ROBINSON, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, has black curly hair, and dressed in seamen's clothes. Whoever takes up this fair servant woman, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and the like sum for each of the said men, if taken up and convicted of the Robbery to be paid by JAMES CHAMBERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are

forbidden to harbour, conceal, or carry off the said persons, or either of them, at their peril; and same reward will be given to any person who informs against any such master or masters, upon conviction.

84—7

Samuel Franklin

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beck-

man's Slip, a Quantity of very good

Jamaica Spirits just arrived; also Pimento,

Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in small Crates,

Quart Bottles in Hampers. Pipes, white Lead

ground in Oil, Brimstone, Copperas, AL-

LUM, a few Casks of Fresh Raifins, Bottled

Porter in small Hampers, and an Assort-

ment of European Goods suitable for the

Season.

82—6

RUN away from John Foster,

of Southampton, in Long-Island, some Time in

February last, a Negroe Man, named CUSH, about 5

Feet 9 Inches high, this Country born, not very black;

has lost some of his Front Teeth; has a Scar on one of

his Ears, and thin built; is a very plausible Fellow,

and it is probable he has a forged Pass with him. He

had on when he went away, a red-Baize Shirt, blue mill'd Cap, and a blue Outfit Jacket. As he first

arrived, he was in a pair of breeches, and some Slippers.

POET'S CORNER.

To a LADY, who desired to be informed where she might find True HAPPINESS.

WHAT is True Happiness? Amanda

says;

Say, in what region this best blessing lies? Can lie in Courts among the great abide? Or does she in the rural cot reside? Where pleasure sports is the suppos'd to dwell? Or shall we seek her in the cloister'd cell? Is she attending on the brave and bold? Or can the wealthy purchase her with gold? May Beauty boast, or Wit, or Wisdom, claim The full possession of the heav'nly dame? Yields she to Strength? Or (say) can Health

secure This treasure, perfect, permanent, and pure? Speak, oh, my friend, and your Amanda blest; Tell me what is, and where is, HAPPINESS?

True HAPPINESS, Amanda, well you know,

Cannot from outward acquisitions flow—

That mind her throne whose uniform de-

fence

Is residu'd of thought and innocence;

And to the virtuous only she'll impart

The tranquil feelings of a pious heart.

But ah! even such can but a season prove,

This foretaste of the bliss which reigns above;

Sons may be summ'd—husbands for'd

away,

Audry friend config'd to kindred clay—

Waves may o'erwhelm, or the devouring

flame

In one dread moment all their substance

claim;

Each earthly good may from their grasp be

torn,

And make them wish they never had been

born.

Shall they not then their noblest hopes extend

Beyond those blessings which so quickly end?

Shall they not cast with gen'rous scorn aside

'The world's vain-glorious pageantry & pride?

Shall they not bravely struggle with distress,

Still pushing forward tow'rds TrueHappiness,

And with exalted sentiments aspire

To Heav'n—the end, and aim of their desire?

WHEREAS George Ellis, an insolvent debtor, confined in the jail of the city and county of New York, and one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons," hath, according to the directions of the said act, presented a petition to the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert Livingston, two of the judges of the Supreme Court, of the city and county of New York, out of which, process against him hath issued, upon which he is imprisoned, certifying the causes of his imprisonment, and exhibiting such account and inventory as by the said act is required; which petition, account and inventory, are lodged with the Clerk of the said court, and filed for the inspection of his creditors. Now therefore the said George Ellis, doth hereby, in pursuance of the said act, notify his creditors, that he intends to apply to the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden and Robert Livingston, on the twenty eighth of this instant, to be discharged according to the Act aforesaid, and the prayer of his said petition. GEORGE ELLIS.

83—6 New York, May 6, 1773.

A NEAT well chosen Assortment of Stationary Goods, lately imported from London, amounting to about £. 40. Sterling fiftieth Cents, to be sold cheap, for Cash or joint Credit. Inquire at J. Holt's Printing-Office, in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House.

83—6

JOHN LABOYTEAUX,
TAYLOR,
At his Shop at Beckman's Slip,
HAS FOR SALE,

A general assortment of scarlet, buff, blue, green, crimson, white, sky blue and other colour'd superfine cloths; forest ditto, hunters ditto; superfine scarlet, buff, sky blue, garnet and green calicoes; buff superfine coating ditto; superfine ratinnes and shalloons of all colour; buff silk breeches patterns, worsted ditto; superfine Genoa velvets, Manchester ditto, collar ditto; buff velvets, spoilt velvet velvets, striped velvets for breeches, of all colours; superfine lattings, fintines, ginghams, India dimity and jacs; India bankette; superfine cotton denims; cordery, thickets, dowlas, white and brown flannel, brown holland, white and brown sheeting, cambrics, Vagates, calamancoes, bays. flannels, check linens, sewing silk of all colours; scarf and silk twilly silk garters, binding, buckram, and glazed linens, with a large assortment of gilt buttons, basket and death-head ditto.

Also has just imported per the Ship London, James Chambers, Master, from London.

A neat assortment of gold and silver lace, gold and silver spangle buttons, gold buttons, with loops and bands, silver ground gold brocade for hats; gold and silver spangles, gold and silver pur, gold and silver thread, and leafy embroidery; gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for apparel. —Any gentleman that chooses to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with purl and spangles, with any sprig or flower that he or they choose, as near as those made in London.

83—6

GEORGE LEEDELL,

BOOK BINDER, late of LONDON,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and customers, and the publick in general, for their past favours, and hopes for the further continuance of them, which he will endeavour to deserve. He has removed to Peck's Slip, next door to Mr. White Matlock, watch maker, where he proposes to continue to carry on his business in all its different branches, as neat as can be done in London. Merchants and others may be supplied, at a very short notice, with all kind of books, such as ledgers, journals, waste books, as cheap as they can be imported. Where may be had his much admired BLACK and RED INK, and Hudson's Bay QUILLS, so long wanted in this country; spelling books and primers, books marbled on the edges, as in London; and paper gift and black.

N. B. A neat ROOM up one pair of stairs, to be let unfurnished, and one ditto furnished for a single man; which may be had at a reasonable price. 83—6

DELAWARE LOTTERY,

FOR the SALE of LANDS, belonging to the EARL of STIRLING, in the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey.

The preparations for the drawing of the Delaware Lottery, for the sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling, having through some accidents been unexpectedly retarded, the drawing thereof which was fixed for the 20th day of May is postponed to Monday the 13th Day of June next, when it will certainly commence.

The Gentlemen with whom Tickets were deposited for sale, are therefore desired on or before the 13th of June next, to return such of them as remain in their hands unfolded, to the persons from whom they received the same, and to account to them for such as they have disposed of.

Orders for Tickets, sent to the Hon. James Parker, or Stephen Skinner, Esqrs, at Pearl Amboy; Elias Boudinot, Esq; or Mr. John Blanchard, at Elizabeth Town; Isaac Ogden, Esq, at Newark; Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles-Hook; Dodock Cockran, or James Mude, Esq, at New-Brunswick; or at the usual Places in the City of New-York, will be forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZES.

No. of Prizes. Value of each Prize. Total.

| | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | of £. 6100 0 0 | is £. 6100 0 0 |
| 2 | 3400 0 0 | is 3400 0 0 |
| 3 | 1000 0 0 | is 1000 0 0 |
| 4 | 852 12 0 | is 852 12 0 |
| 5 | 684 16 0 | is 684 16 0 |
| 6 | 660 16 0 | is 660 16 0 |
| 7 | 609 0 0 | is 609 0 0 |
| 8 | 457 10 0 | are 457 10 0 |
| 9 | 406 10 0 | is 406 10 0 |
| 10 | 409 0 0 | is 409 0 0 |
| 11 | 392 10 0 | are 392 10 0 |
| 12 | 355 0 0 | are 355 0 0 |
| 13 | 314 0 0 | is 314 0 0 |
| 14 | 313 15 0 | is 313 15 0 |
| 15 | 342 17 0 | are 342 17 0 |
| 16 | 327 12 0 | is 327 12 0 |
| 17 | 314 5 0 | are 314 5 0 |
| 18 | 312 0 0 | is 312 0 0 |
| 19 | 308 15 0 | is 308 15 0 |
| 20 | 305 0 0 | are 305 0 0 |
| 21 | 300 0 0 | are 300 0 0 |
| 22 | 294 0 0 | are 294 0 0 |
| 23 | 290 0 0 | is 290 0 0 |
| 24 | 285 0 0 | are 285 0 0 |
| 25 | 272 8 0 | is 272 8 0 |
| 26 | 265 12 0 | is 265 12 0 |
| 27 | 253 15 0 | are 253 15 0 |
| 28 | 250 0 0 | are 250 0 0 |
| 29 | 242 0 0 | is 242 0 0 |
| 30 | 236 8 0 | is 236 8 0 |
| 31 | 210 0 0 | is 210 0 0 |
| 32 | 207 6 0 | is 207 6 0 |
| 33 | 200 0 0 | is 200 0 0 |
| 34 | 192 0 0 | are 192 0 0 |
| 35 | 167 10 0 | is 167 10 0 |
| 36 | 148 0 0 | is 148 0 0 |
| 37 | 145 0 0 | is 145 0 0 |
| 38 | 144 0 0 | are 144 0 0 |
| 39 | 142 0 0 | is 142 0 0 |
| 40 | 136 0 0 | is 136 0 0 |
| 41 | 134 0 0 | is 134 0 0 |
| 42 | 132 0 0 | is 132 0 0 |
| 43 | 130 0 0 | are 130 0 0 |
| 44 | 108 0 0 | is 108 0 0 |
| 45 | 100 0 0 | is 100 0 0 |
| 46 | 90 0 0 | is 90 0 0 |
| 47 | 88 15 0 | is 88 15 0 |
| 48 | 80 0 0 | are 80 0 0 |
| 49 | 75 0 0 | is 75 0 0 |
| 50 | 70 0 0 | are 70 0 0 |
| 51 | 68 0 0 | is 68 0 0 |
| 52 | 65 0 0 | is 65 0 0 |
| 53 | 60 0 0 | are 60 0 0 |
| 54 | 57 0 0 | is 57 0 0 |
| 55 | 55 0 0 | is 55 0 0 |
| 56 | 30 0 0 | are 30 0 0 |
| 57 | 45 0 0 | is 45 0 0 |
| 58 | 44 0 0 | are 44 0 0 |
| 59 | 42 0 0 | is 42 0 0 |
| 60 | 32 10 0 | are 32 10 0 |
| 61 | 26 0 0 | is 26 0 0 |
| 62 | 24 0 0 | is 24 0 0 |
| 63 | 14 0 0 | are 14 0 0 |
| 64 | 10 0 0 | is 10 0 0 |
| 65 | 8 0 0 | are 8 0 0 |
| 66 | 5 0 0 | are 5 0 0 |
| 67 | 4 0 0 | are 4 0 0 |
| 68 | 3 0 0 | are 3 0 0 |
| 69 | 2 0 0 | are 2 0 0 |
| 70 | 1 0 0 | are 1 0 0 |
| 71 | 0 0 0 | are 0 0 0 |

83—6

254 Gold Prizes. £42500 0 0
151 Cash, do. at £. 1. each. 7550 0 0
Do. to Balance. 3 72 0 0

582 Prizes. £49,200 0 0
286 Blanks.

2273 Tickets, at £. 4 New-York
Currency, or 40s. Sterling
or 10 Dollars each.

The large sum of £49,200 0 0
may be seen at any of the
shops of the subscribers.

JAN. 29.

THIRTY Two pounds per ton for POT, and forty for PEARL ASH of the first sort, will be given in dry goods, at cash price, by

PETER T. CURTENIUS,
At the sign of the anvil and hammer, in the Bread-way, near the Oswego-market, who has lately imported from Europe, the following goods for sale, viz.

Cotton-checks, shirting and apron widths, and brown drillings, ravens duck; Dutch and Scotch oznaburgs, dowlas, Rustia sheeting, clouting diaper, bed curtains, striped cotton, holland, Irish linen, cambricks and lawn; black and colour'd pelting and fustian, black lace and fringe, white cap lace, calicoes and cottons, duraats and tamtans, bed broad black calamancoes for women's shoes. silk and worsted binding for ditto; black, blue, green, and pink half yard calamancoes, wiltons, German tresses, fagettes, coarse woollens; broad and narrow cloths of various colours; shalloons, buckram, buttons and twist suitable; fine India dimity, plain or corded; four and five thread breeches patterns, Scotch and coloured thread, sewing silk, cotton, worsted and brown thread stockings; Scotch handkerchiefs, silk ditto, black and colour'd ribbons; black and colour'd India taffetas and Persians; felt hats, striped and plain cambrics, women's purple lamb mitts and gloves, worsted and silk mitts, men's beaver gloves; poplins, grazett, silverett, bombazine, writing paper, ink powder, bibles, testaments, Pilatras, spelling books, and young man's companions, mock garnets, best Scotch snuff, in bladders, velvetts, serge denim, everlasting, Amen.

L I K E W I S E,

Ironmongery and cutlery, such as, anvils, hammers, fedges, files; Crowley's steel, frying pans, locks and hinges, nails, brads and tacks; hand and cross cut saws, chisels and gouges, augers and gimblets; pins and needles, pidgeon, duck, goose and plover shot; bar and sheet lead, knives and forks, cutteau and penknives, scissars and shears, buckles, fishers and sickles; wool cards, braids and iron wire, copper tea kettles, braids kettles; 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 window glases, iron pots and kettles, pie pans, tea kettles, griddles, chimney backs, pot ash kettles, forge hammers and anvils, mill gudgeons and rounds; floves, ships cabooes, half hundreds and small weights, iron falls weights, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Dutch bibles, testaments and psalm books, and sundry other Dutch books, some of them second hand, which last will be sold at half price.

N. B. Pig metal, bar iron, beef, pork, butter, and other country produce, will be taken in payment. 83—86

A FARM to be SOLD,

CONTAINING about Eight Hun-

dred Acres of choice good Land, situated in New-Marlborough Precinct, and the County of Ulster, and within one Mile of Hudson's River.—There is a good Dwelling House and Barn, and also a fine young Orchard upon the Premises,

S U P P L E M E N T
To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or the GENERAL ADVERTISER. Num. 1584.
T H U R S D A Y, M AY 13, 1773.

JOHN AMIEL, Jun.
Has now received by the several last Ships from England, and sold cheap at his Store in Smith-Street; EST London bottled Porter, Double Gloucester Cheese, double and single refined Sugar, Pepper, Spices of all Sorts, Currants, soft and curr Raisins, Durham Mustard.—He likewise has for Sale the very best Hixton, Souchong, common Green and Black Tea, with a compleat Assortment in the grocery Way—and Jamaica Spirits in the Peacock; a quantity of Pimento; Powder, Mucovado Sugar, and Coffee by the Barrel, Madras, red Port, and Teneriff Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Dozen; a few Casks of excellent Arrack and Gurua, best White Wine Vinegar.

81. 84

HENRY WILMOT,
Has for sale on the lowest terms, for cash or short credit, at his store in Hanover-Square, almost facing the Coffee house bridge;

THE newest fashioned drop and bead ear-rings necklaces and collars, plain and figured gauze handkerchiefs, gauzes, cat-gut, modet, perians, fassets, fassets and pelongs of all colours, black, blond and thread laces, faggot and other trimmings, all sorts of the very newest fashioned ribbons and fans, silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose and breeches patterns of all prices, silk, worsted lamb and kid gloves and mitts of all kinds, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silk and threads of all sorts, white chapel darning and square pointed needles, coque de pearl, marquisette, passe, japp'd and common pins, with a great variety of jewellery and cutlery, silk, mullin, cotton and check handkerchiefs, and checks of all breadths, castor and felt hats, horse hair seating for chairs, the very best superfine India chintzes, calicoes and dark ground chintzes, cambricks, long pistol, flower'd and clear laws and muslins, nankin, black coloured and striped perians; a fresh assortment of prepared hairs and wig makers trimmings, fine and coarse chip and cast hats, ostrich and jockey feathers; a large assortment of plain and enamelled earthen and cream ware, very cheap by the crate or quantity; a great variety of beautiful ORNAMENTAL CHINA FIGURES and JARRS, some of which will be sold for about half the common price, and a great many articles in the tunbridge and toy way, &c. as usual

81. 84

OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PEIR Do. SCONCES, and
DRESSING GLASSES
WITH drawers, the most elegant assortment ever imported into this city. Also a complete assortment of PICTURES and PAINTS, a large collection of maps, a new general atlas, optical pillar machines, discolored maps in boxes, is just come to hand per the ships London, Capt. Chambers, and the Rosamond, Capt. Miller, from London, and now opening for sale, at JOHN MORTON's store, on Hunter's Quay; and likewise a neat assortment of European and India goods, well adapted to the season, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash on the usual credit.

81. 84

ABRAHAM DURYEE,
Has just imported in the last Vessel from London and Bristol, and will sell very cheap, at his House in the main Street, opposite the Fly-Market, the following Goods, viz.

A GREAT VARIETY of super-
fine blue, black, white, buff, green, pea, green, slate, crimson, garnet, rose, grey, parsons grey, light and London brown broad cloths, second and fourth cloth ditto, snuffe cloths ditto; light, buff, pea, green, and white taffimines; wiltons, German serge, fagates, black bombazine, black satin, everlasting, muslins and blue serge-denim; black, blue and buff breeches patterns, ractinet, balloons, dutsay, muslins; metal, gold and silver thread buttons, scarf twits, joans and fustians, felt and calicoes, &c. White lead ground in oil, in powder'd form, yellow ground and powder do. Spanish blue, ground, do. in powder, do. red lead, vermillion ground, oil and in lump do. Prussian blue, vermillion, white vitriol, umber, litharge, Naples yellow, rose pink, and brown and white varnishes, paint brushes, whitening; crown to window glass, various sizes.

81. 14

Choice old Malmsey wine, Teneriff and sweet ditto (old Jamaica Spirits, West India rum, ditto brandy, Geneva, claret, port, &c. Muscovado sugar; like tea, chocolate, coffee, pepper, allspice, ginger, &c.,

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER, from LONG ISLAND:

TAKES this Method to re-
turn his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in Murray-Street, near Your-Hall, a Quantity of neat Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of different Sorts, particularly Royal-Uginebaugh, red Batavia, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Annized Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, of the very best Quality, Shrub Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Melasfies, or Country Produce.

The good Quality of said DEANE's Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, has for several Years past been well experienced, and he is determined if possible, to excel in that particular Branch of Business; and will take in Payment for any considerable Quantity of them, either Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Melasfies, or Country Produce.

Empty Bottles, Kegs and Cafes, (which will be charged at the Cost) always ready to fill, and all Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. Webb Deane's, Hatton, above the Coffee-House Bridge, or at Mr. William Deane's, Coach-maker, in Broad-Street, will be punctually complied with, and the utmost Dispatch made.

" Sir, he is fully convinced by long Experience, that the best Means to acquire a speedy Sale of these Articles, is to make them of full Quality, and moderate Charge, and such Advances, as will cover every other Expence to give payment for the same, will be the evident Test of the Success of his chief Servant,

R. DEANE.

REMSSEN, and SEABURY,
HAVE removed their Store from Dock-Street, to Hanover-Square, three Doors from the Corner of the old Slip, and directly opposite the Golden Key—Where they are opening an Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS suitable for the season—imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool.

N. B. They have also on Hand, a few Barrels of excellent PORK.

81. 84

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his Store near the Fly-Market, has just imported a large Assortment of Yard wide and 9' 6" ditto

IRISH LINENS,
AND a neat assortment of other goods suitable to the present and succeeding seasons; which he will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce or short credit.

81. 84

DAVID WOLHAUPTER,
At the upper End of FAIR-STREET,

MAKES and repairs drums, trumpets, flutes, and all sorts of musical instruments, &c. &c. and will make it his constant Endeavour to please his Employers.

81. 84

ALL persons who have any demands on the estate of the late Mr. John Genter, are requested to apply to us. Those who are indebted to said estate, either on bond, note or otherwise, are desired to make speedy payment to

81. 84

HUMPHRY JONES, or JAMES VAN VARCK, Executors.

A BEEL and BYVANCK,

At the Sign of the Golden Spade,

Near the Coenties Market and Albany Pier, Have for sale, reasonably, both wholesale and retail, imported by the last vessels from London and Bristol.

A Large assortment of iron-
mongery and cutlery wares, amongst which articles are the different ones used by joiners, carpenters, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, coopers, masons, &c. &c. Nails of all sorts, by the cask or barrel; tacks, brads, glue, locks, hinges, bolts, and every article in that way, necessary to complete a building; fix feet steel-plate mill-saws, Dutch do. in sets, croft-cut and wood cutters saws, spades, shovels, shovel and spade blades; frying and dripping pans, shovels and tongs, chaffing dishes, grid-iron, ladies, bellows, brushes and brooms of many sorts; brads, iron, and Japan'd candlesticks and snuffers; pewter plates, dishes and spoons, brads, pewter and paper, ink pots; ink powder, penwicks weights and grains, brads scales and weights, scale beams and steelyards; erry and mane combs, horse fleams, sponge and brushes, ivory and horn combs; a very large assortment of the best and common fishhooks, fishing rods, reels and lines, drag, trawl, jack and squidreel; rat and mouse traps; house, cow, sheep and sled bells with springs and cranks; brads, gilt, Japan'd and iron knockers; plates and flat pencils, sealing wax and wafers; powder and shot, shot belts and powder flasks, flints, gun locks and barrels, saw knives, waffle iron, gardeners shears for trimming trees, &c. very neat coffin furniture; fiddlers and fiddle strings, brads and iron wire, bellows pipes and nails, gold leaf, Harlem oil, Turlington's balsam and Nuremberg salve; brads, Japan'd and steel tobacco boxes, snuff do. a large assortment of buckles and buttons; marbles, black beads, corks, brads cocks, spinet and machine wats; sheep shear, fitches, sickles, powder blue in small cags, corn faws, net and sewing twine, refin'd Sweden and bloomery iron, London, German, and blistred' steel; anvils, wifes and beck irons, hoop iron, iron pots and kettles, tea kettles, stew pans, skillets, griddles, cart and wagon boxes, alum, brimstone and copers, looking glasses and Japan'd ware; lit carpenting and hair cloth; gloves and common needles, nail do. and palms.

N. B. They will take bar iron in payment for any of the above goods.

80—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; It is situated about two miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly middling good.

If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one shilling and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 40 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds each to enable the settlers to make a tract unless two thousand acres can be had, and the purchasers will oblige themselves to settle at least so families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the last day of March next.

The lands are free from taxes, or incumbrances whatever. An indemnity will be given, by the seller, who lives in New-York, to the expense of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, 1st Feb. 1773.

70—

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, between

MADEIRA and Teneriff

Wine, Jamaica Spirits, West-India rum, ditto

Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of

different Sorts, particularly Royal-Uginebaugh, red

Batavia, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Annized

Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, of the very best

Quality, Shrub Jamaica Spirits, West-India and

New-York Rum, Melasfies, or Country Produce.

Empty Bottles, Kegs and Cafes, (which will be charged at the Cost) always ready to fill, and all

Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. Webb

Deane's, Hatton, above the Coffee-House Bridge, or

at Mr. William Deane's, Coach-maker, in Broad-

Street, will be punctually complied with, and the

utmost Dispatch made.

R. DEANE.

SIR, I am fully convinced by long Experi-

ence, that the best Means to acquire a speedy

Sale of these Articles, is to make them of full

Quality, and moderate Charge, and such Adver-

tises as will attract the publick eye, and recall

the remembrance of their former success.

Philip Kissick, will be the evident Test of the

success of his chief Servant,

R. DEANE.

THE co-partnership of HENRY REMSEN, & Co. being expired by the death of Hendrick Remsen. Notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the said co-partnership, on bond, note, or book, that they pay the same to Henry Remsen, and those who have any demands, will please to send in their accounts: Those indebted to the estate of Hendrick Remsen, deceased, are requested to pay the same to John Remsen; and if any have demands on said estate, they are desired to call on him for payment. The stock of goods on hand, at the store of Henry Remsen, in Hanover-Square, will be sold at a very low price in order to close the sales, via.

A Good assortment of

purple and other calicoes,

Chintzes, Comdon and fine India ditto,

Furniture calicoes, blinding,

Coloured taffetas,

Broad and narrow colour'd Persians and saris.

India damask,

Plain black satin and pelongs, figured satins,

Black and colour'd plain mode and la-mode,

Cambricks & clear lawns,

Long and pistol lawns,

Plain striped and flowered muslins,

Diaper and damask tabby cloths, clouting diaper,

Black and white cypris gauze, catgut do.

HUMPHRY JONES, or JAMES VAN VARCK, Executors.

John Remsen, has just opened, for Sale at his Store on Hunter's Quay, A complete Assortment of European and India Goods, well adapted to the approaching Season; imported in the last Ships from London, Bristol and Liverpool, which will be sold on very low Terms, for Cash, or the usual Credit, among which are:

Upfine broad cloths, Window glazt,

Silks and pevter;

A large assortment of pinebeek, Bath metal,

hard metal, pevter, brass and steel shoe and knee buckles,

Mens caffor hats,

Mens and boys felt hats,

Mens and boys bound hats,

Printed and other linen handkerchiefs,

Pins and needles, thimbles,

Ivory combs,

Gloves and cinnamon,

Shoe, quality, and coat binding, chip hats,

Apron and cap tape,

Playing cards,

Brown buckram,

Black serje denim,

Black and cloth coloured cotton ditto,

2, and 4⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

4, and 4⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

1, and 2⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

2⁴, and 3⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

3⁴, and 4⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

4⁴, and 5⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

5⁴, and 6⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

6⁴, and 7⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

7⁴, and 8⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

8⁴, and 9⁴ cotton and lines ditto,

CAMPBELL and GAULT,
TAKE this method of informing their friends and the publick. That they have moved from their store at the Fly-Market, to the house and store formerly occupied by Messrs. Piquet and Booth, in Maiden Lane, near said Market; where they intend carrying on their business as usual.

All They are now opening a fresh assortment of goods, just imported per the London, Capt. Chambers, and the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool.

A variety of European and East-India goods suitable for the season; among which are, superfine and middling broad-cloths, ratinets, shalloon, calimancoes, tammyes, durants, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, yard wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ Irish linens; yard and $\frac{1}{2}$, yard wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ cotton and linian checks, calico and felt hats, taffetas, duchas, peignons, modes, lins, flower'd and plain, bellfrings, mantuas, &c.

A very large assortment of the newest fashion'd plated tea urns, calicoes, candlesticks, salvers, plain and fluted tankards, mugs, soup spoons, salts, &c. oval, octagon and round Japan'd tea-boards, bread baskets, &c. cutlery, ornamental and other china, toys, &c.

All which they are determined to dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash, by wholesale or retail.

82—

Just imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the corner of Wall-Street,

GOLD and silver hat lace, among which are, some lace for the militia, very elegant gold and silver buttons, gold and silver spangl'd loops and buttons for hats, and bands, very beautiful new fashion spangl'd lace; bullion, plaited fringe, long'd fringe and plain ditto, pearl, thread and long' embroidery, thread and velvets, gold and silver garters, rich bands with gold buckles; Tambours embroide'r Holland vest, silk embroide'r vest, gold spangl'd loops for cloth, silk embroide'r veils, India programs and padufoys, corded tabby of different colours, belt fastnes of different colours, black and India taffety and Persians, white and Roman taffety, and other silk for men's linings; black and cloth colour Barcelous handkerchiefs, India silk handkerchiefs of different sorts; best silk hose, Geneva velvet of different colours, flower'd velvet. N. B. Silk proueno, Oxford crapse, silk gloves, lined shammy do. black and Persian grey cloth, and hose and casments for the gentlemen Clergy; very neat assortment of the best cloth made in England, casumes of different colours, very neat for summer, with the newest fashion twist buttons, plaid or gilt do. double or single slopeens, fagates, ratinets, of superior quality; best tammy and durant, royal spangl'd thickset, and velvets, cotton, spotted velure, Manchester velvets of all colours; camlets and German serges, and wiltons, forest and hunters cloth; white and brown thread gloves, beaver, buck, doe-skin and dog-skin ditto; thread and worsted hose; Russia drilling, from the best to a lower quality; superfine burdets and Damask, cottons and calicos, Irish linen, cambrick, pistol lawns, brown Holland, dowlas and cheek, and check furniture; India dimity, and other white neat goods; white, brown and black buckram, best plowers thread, muslin do. the best taylors thread of all colours, best sewing fil of all colours; all kind of trimming for hatters, stay-makers trimmings; wafers and sealing wax, red tape, knives and forks, all kind of tools for taylors; Scotch gartering, pillow and other fustians, coarse and fine hair flag, livery lace for cloths and carriages, coarse and fine cloth for carriages, swankin for faddlers, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be sold very cheap for cash, or short credit.

81—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the
LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,
IS removed to the Dwelling-House,
next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the **LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT**, from thence back of his said dwelling-house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same store, running back from street to street.

He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels,

A large Assortment of GOODS, such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.—Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts, Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut white Flint Glass,

A large and beautiful assortment.

A L S O,

A large Assortment of Drugs, with every article connected therewith:

And also in those sundry branches, as PAINTERS and LIMNERS-COLOURS, DYERS and FULLERS-COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes, With COACH and PLATE GLASS.

FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES, JEWELLERS STONES, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.

London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD

Ditto Brass In Boxes,

Ditto Copper Rolls and Bundles,

Ditto Tin

Ditto Iron

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.

NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.

WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

Also, an Assortment of

Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY—SNUFF.

And a Variety of other articles for Country Stores,

and the Army, too redditio to mention, which will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

6—

Thomas Bridgen Atwood,
IS removed into Bayard-Street, the House lately occupied by Mr. Peter Van Duuren, and fronting the Conties-Market.

His Store is fresh supplied with a general Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES—Which shall be dispense'd out on the lowest Terms.

Medicinal Chests prepared on an approved Plan, suitable to most Cafes, with Directions adopted to all Capacities.

Carolina Pink Root,

The Quality of which has been so repeatedly prov'd, its Efficacy so well ascertain'd, as to justify the Recommendation of it to the Public.

Country and Sea Orders shall be executed with Dispatch; Family and Physicians Prescriptions faithfully made up, and all Favours duly acknowledged.

A Back Store, to be let.

82—85

MAXWELL and WILLIAMS,

From BRISTOL,

WHERE they for many Years carried on a large and extensive Trade in the SNUFF and TOBACCO Manufactories, have erected in this City, a complete Apparatus for carrying on the said Business in all its Branches.

They have now ready for Sale, at their Store, near the lower End of Wall-Street,

All Sorts of best Scotch and Rapese SNUFF.

Pistols, Rag, and fine mild Smoking TOBACCO.

The Public will find upon Trial, the SNUFF manufactured by them, to be equal in Quality and Flavour to any imported from Great-Britain; being made of the best Materials, and in a Manner superior to any Thing of the Kind yet attempted in this Country: And as an Encouragement to those who are inclined to countenance Manufactur'd set on Foot in AMERICA, purpose selling their SNUFF on lower Terms than can be imported.

Mercants and Capitans of Ships may be supplied with any Quantity for Exportation.

N. B. For Sale, a Parcel of Bar Lead and Lead Shot.

A Handsome Saddle, with Cloth, Girths, and plated Stirrups; a Pair of Brass barrel'd Pistols, silver mounted, with black Dog-Skin Holsters.

82—84

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

WILL REMOVE on the 1st of May from Maiden-Lane, to the House in King-Street, directly opposite to Mr. Gabriel Ludlow's, and but a little above Messrs. M'Davitt's, and Taylor and De Lancey's Vendue Houses:—Where, from his vicinity to the main Street, he will hope for the Continuance of those Favours, for which he now sincerely returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the respectable Public.

He now has for Sale—Corks of every Sort and Quality—Grocery as usual.

A large Collection of Cakes, Rattans, &c.

A general Assortment of Brufets, and all Kinds of Liquors.

Ready for the Press, And shortly will be published,

A VINDICATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, From the GLARING MISREPRESENTATIONS AND MALICIOUS ABUSE

THOMAS DE LAUNE, In his LIBEL entitled,

A PLEA for the NON-COMFORMISTS, By SAMUEL SEABURY, A. M. RECTOR of West-Chester, in the Province of New-York, and a Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Subscriptions taken in by the Friends of the Church of England in all the neighbouring Colonies; and are directed to be sent as soon as possible, to John Holt, Printer in New-York, that the Number may be ascertain'd and the Book put to the Press.

82—83

ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON,

WILL dispose of the following tract of land

very cheap, for ready money; if required,

for half thereof bonds will be taken, via.

A fine farm in Aimwell, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, formerly occupied by Martin Ryerson,

containing about 300 acres of choice land, about 30 acres of fine meadow land, wood land enough

sufficient for the farm; a good fath'd house, 4 rooms

on a floor; out-houses, a good barn, very pleasantly

situated on the river Raritan, about 22 miles from

Brunswick, about 4 or 5 miles from Morris, Walter

Rutherford and John Stevens, Esqrs, one mile from

Thomas Atkinson's mills, about 3 miles from Thom-

as Lowrey's mills; a well settled county all round

it. Inquire of James Hude, Esq; in New-Brunswick.

ALSO, two very fine farms in Dutches county,

in Nine Partners, about 22 miles from Poughkeepie

landing, about 5 or 6 miles from David John-

son, Esq; each a fath'd house two stories, four

rooms on a floor, with barns, out-houses, and each

a fine young orchard of 200 apple trees, and 20

or 30 acres of fine meadow land sufficient;

very well situated for a country store, in the heart

of a wheat country; each farm containing about

200 acres, joining each other; both occupied by

Messrs. Rosewell and Michael Hopkins, two bro-

thers. Inquire of Henry Livingston, Esq, in Pough-

keepie.

A very convenient house, and store-house joining

it, now occupied by Mr. Hornfield; and another

house joining that now occupied by Mr. Piowman,

at the Ferry on Long-Island.

To be LET, together or separate,

A GOOD Dwelling-House,

a large Shop with a good Cellar under it,

Building, and a Well of good Water in the

Yard; situated at the Corner of

and Puerto-Street, and reported out of

the City, for a Merchant or Manufacturer.

On 600 JACOBUS VAN BRUCH LIV.

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.

NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.

WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

Also, an Assortment of

Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY—SNUFF.

And a Variety of other articles for Country Stores,

and the Army, too redditio to mention, which will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

6—

A few BARRELS of PORK

To be SOLD by

Robert G. Livingston Jun.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,

Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in

this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the

Public for the Encouragement given to the

BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Sum-

mer, at his House near King's-Bridge, (within 13

Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach

the French Language in the most expeditious Man-

ner, together with some of the most useful Sciences;

such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, an-

cient and modern History, Logic, &c. — He like-

ly takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; and whatever is re-

quisite to fit the young Students for Admission into

any College or University.

DEBTS recovered in an expeditious easy Manner,

at most Times without Law, or the Risque of pay-

ing heavy Costs when the Debtor proves insolvent,

which is two often the Case.

DEEDS, WILLS, Petitions, Memorials, Affida-

vits, Charter Parties, Articles of Co-partnership,